

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

MAR 28 1977

JAN 20

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Charter Oak Place

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 7 - 40 Charter Oak Place

CITY, TOWN

Hartford

___ VICINITY OF

___ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1st - William Cotter

STATE

Connecticut

CODE

09

COUNTY

Hartford

CODE

003

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple ownership, principally City of Hartford

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

___ VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Hartford City Clerk

STREET & NUMBER

550 Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Hartford

STATE

CT

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Connecticut Statewide Inventory of Historic Resources

DATE

1975

___ FEDERAL STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Connecticut Historical Commission

CITY, TOWN

Hartford

STATE

CT

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Charter Oak Place is a short, tree-lined street in the south end of downtown Hartford. Although it is only a block from the main street, offices and factories, it is quiet and somewhat isolated because of the sharp turn at the north end and hills on three sides which reduce traffic. All but three of the 16 major buildings on the street are large homes of the Victorian period. Charter Oak Place was an upper class residential neighborhood in the 19th century, but now most of the houses have been divided into apartments; many are in poor condition and some are unoccupied. Recently, however, the City and local preservationists have targetted the area for rehabilitation and Charter Oak Place may regain its historical character as a residential neighborhood.

The district is quite cohesive. One house, 11 Charter Oak Place, was replaced in the 1950's by a 3-story brick convent. Because its scale, material and block-like form are appropriate, it is not a significant visual intrusion. There are also two large apartment buildings, built around 1920, on the west side of the street. Despite their lack of conformity, these buildings are a product of the historical development of the neighborhood and contribute to an understanding of its evolution. Built on the site of the home of a prominent Hartford family, the apartment building at 39 Charter Oak Place is a four-story, red brick, U-shaped mass whose plain facade is relieved only by a Neo-Classical balustrade along the edge of its flat roof. Number 29 is smaller, 3 stories high and more decorative. Built on a vacant lot around 1920, the brick building seems Jacobethan in inspiration, with battlements, two Gothic-arched porticos, paired small-paned windows and a first story faced with stone, with deep horizontal joints. There were also more 19th-century houses which have disappeared: there was one on each side of the southern end of the street and two between #22-24 and #34-36. These lots are now vacant. Despite these additions and removals, the concentration of 19th-century architecture here is still impressive, especially for Hartford, a city which has undergone considerable rebuilding.

Beginning at the north end of Charter Oak Place, across from the large apartment building, one encounters the first of a series of houses in the Romano-Tuscan Renaissance Revival style. Number 38-40 is a brick double house, block-like in form, 3 stories high with a nearly flat roof. Because of the slope of the land, there is a full basement story not visible from the front. The windows, which have flat projecting caps and stone sills, are graduated in height with those of the third story greatly reduced. The main facade is symmetrical, four bays wide, with the entrances in the middle sheltered by a flat-roofed portico. The portico roof is supported by three square panelled columns in front and corresponding pilasters. It is not very Classical but beneath the projecting cornice is a row of round-arched ornaments resembling dentillation, a scheme repeated in the brick below the main cornice. There are remains of delicate iron balconies under the first story windows.

Number 34-36 is also a double house of the same material and form, but it has several differences. The small windows on the top story are round-headed, and the bays flanking the portico have paired narrow windows instead of single openings. The cornice decoration along both the main cornice and the round-columned portico is slightly different, a band of round arches. It appears that the bottom windows have been partially filled in and the plain boxed cornice is probably a replacement of a jutting one like its neighbor.

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Charter Oak Place

After a stretch of vacant land, upon which two similar houses once stood, is another Renaissance Revival House, #22-24. Like the others it is a brick double house, three stories tall, with a four-bay main facade and portico. The top window openings are small and have round segmental-arched heads, as did the second story windows above the portico, to judge from remaining stone lintels; these windows and those above have been bricked in and others added. The windows on the first floor have also been rearranged and doors added; wooden, partially enclosed, shed-roofed porches flank the portico, which is supported by three Corinthian columns. The projecting main cornice is decorated with widely spaced carved brackets. The portico cornice is also bracketted, with extra-large brackets over the columns. An interesting feature of the house are the full-height bays, half hexagonal in plan, which extend from both sides of the building.

Continuing along the east side, one encounters the house at 20 Charter Oak Place. The building is brick, 2½ stories high, with saw-tooth courses marking the stories. Its mansard roof has small shed dormers with cut-out decorations as brackets. The houses's entrance, greatly altered, is on the south side rather than in front. The facade facing the street features a hexagonal bay, two stories in height, with an intricate ironwork cresting on top. Extending from the main roof over the bay is a pyramid-roofed crown whose open front is trimmed with bargeboard. There are also full height mansard-roofed bays on the south and north sides. The latter has on the first story a cut-away corner with a small Corinthian corner inserted. Matching the Second Empire style of the house is a 1½ story mansard-roofed brick carriage house in the rear.

The next two houses are in the Queen Anne style. The first story of #16 is brick, but the other story and a half is frame and shingled. The basic roofline of the house consists of a gable roof, with ridge parallel to the street, which sweeps down to the first story on the north side of the main facade, where it shelters a partially recessed porch (the main entranceway) and is supported by groups of round columns. On the south half of the main facade is a wall dornor whose gable roof is at right angles to the main roof; there is a Palladian window in this gable. Built into the south wall is a rather simple brick chimney. Its neighbor, #14, is an earlier Queen Anne house. Block-like and built of brick, it is 2½ stories tall with a complex roofline. It is basically a hipped roof, with shingled, gable-roofed wall dormers on the front and sides. On the south side is a bay whose hexagonal plan creates an overhang by the dormer above. Running across the main facade is a wooden shed-roofed porch with turned columns and a railing of rectangular openwork. A tall flaring chimney with panelled sides is built into the south wall.

The last house on the east side is #12, a 2½ story, clapboarded frame house. Extremely irregular in plan and massing and somewhat eclectic in style, the overall effect, especially the verticality, is Gothic. The main facade is

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dominated by a square tower, 3 stories high with a steep pyramidal roof. In front of this is a small gable-roofed entrance porch. To the right of the tower is a gable-roofed section with a two-story bracketted bay underneath the gable. Gabled dormers and a low chimney with recessed arched panels protrude from the roof. On the other side of the tower the house has a hipped roof, mostly obscured by dormers. On the north side are two gable-roofed bays, one of which sports its own bracketted bay like that in front, only one story in height. All the many gabled parts of this house have steeply pitched roofs, and most have pierced bargeboard, central pendants, and Stick-Style brackets. There are also a few shed-roofs with brackets over some windows and side doors. In the rear is a 1½ story carriage house with a pointed cupola. Several additions to the front obscure its lines, but it echoes the main house with its gabled roof and dormers.

Beginning at the southern end of the other side, one encounters first the side wall of a commercial building on Wyllys Street, a vacant lot, and then #7, a Shingle Style house whose gambrel roof curves slightly outward at the eaves. There is a large gable-roofed dormer on the north side of the roof and on the south side, two gabled dormers, below which on the first story are bow windows. There are similar bow windows on either side of the main entrance, but they are less visible because of a porch across the front, which has slender paired columns and a rail of turned balusters. On the second story of the main facade are two pairs of windows, the top halves of which have lozenge-shaped panes. Above each pair is a carved frieze with festoons and a molded cornice. In the peak of the roof is a recessed group of four windows, the middle two of which extend in V-formation beyond the plane of the wall, drawing with them a swelling in the shingled wall above.

After the convent the next house is #15, a large 2½ story brick double house in the Second Empire style. The main facade is symmetrical: a central pavilion contains the two entrances, a mansard-roofed porch, and above, two pairs of narrow rectangular windows. On either side of the central bay is a single large opening at each story. The mansard roof is covered with bands of colored fish-scale slates and is surmounted by a flat-roofed square belvedere. Although the trim around the window openings is rather restrained, the dormers, of which there are three in front, have roofs of semi-circular arches which extend outward, creating a deep window reveal. The dormer over the central pavilion is larger, has a flatter roof, and contains a pair of round-headed windows. The dormers, belvedere and entrance porch are decorated with small carved brackets. The symmetry of the building has been interrupted by a full-height brick addition grafted onto the south side.

Next is #30, one of three houses in the Italianate style. The 2½ story, clapboarded, frame building is composed of irregularly massed rectangular solids and has a flat roof. The bulk of the house is an L-shaped part with a one-story bracketted bay window and the main entrance. On the north side is a second block, smaller and somewhat recessed behind the plane of the first. A two-story wing is

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Charter Oak Place

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four

Inventory of Historic Structures in District

- #7 2½ story, frame, gambrel roof, Shingle style; built c. 1900 by H.E. Harrington.
- 12 2½ story, frame, multitude of intersecting gable roofs and dormers, High Victorian Gothic, tower in front; Gothic carriage house in rear; built 1876 by Charles H. Northam, flour merchant; uninhabited.
- 14 2½ story, brick Queen Anne, gabled wall dormers projecting from hipped roof, sculpted chimney; built 1884 by David Gallup; uninhabited.
- 15 2½ story, brick double house, mansard roof and cupola, Second Empire, central pavilion, round-roofed dormers, newer brick wing; built 1864 by Charles Robinson and James Smith, flour merchants.
- 16 1 brick story, 1½ frame story Queen Anne, steep gable roof, gabled wall dormer with Palladian window in front, shingled upper story; built 1894 by Philemon Robbins, furniture manufacturer; uninhabited and fire-damaged.
- 19 2½ story, frame Italian villa, flat roof, irregular massing, verandas; built 1875 by James Niles, manufacturer.
- 20 2½ story, brick, mansard roof, Second Empire, projecting bay in front topped by iron grillwork and pyramid-shaped roof; entrance is on side; Second Empire carriage house in rear; built 1870 by Asa L. Cook, machinery mfr.
- 22-24 3 story, brick, block-like Renaissance Revival (Romano-Tuscan mode), double house; bracketed cornice, flat roof, bays on sides, Corinthian columns under entrance porch; built 1871 by Joseph Schwab, insurance agent.
- 23 3 story, brick, Renaissance Revival (Romano-Tuscan), flat roof, no brackets, similar ell to rear, built c. 1860 by William L. Wright, paint dealer.
- 27 2½ story, brick Italian villa, entrance on side, shallow-pitched gable roof (missing), second story gallery in rear; built by N. Kingsbury, cassimere manufacturer, 1864; sold to R.J. Gatling, inventor; uninhabited.
- 33 2½ story, brick Italian villa, shallow gable roof, paired brackets supporting cornice, entrance and veranda on side, top story gallery on extension to wing; built 1862 by N. Shipman, Federal judge.
- 34-36 3 story, brick Renaissance Revival (Romano-Tuscan), double house; plain cornice, flat roof, full basement story in rear, colonnaded entrance portico; built 1867 by James Kenally, inspector at Colt's.
- 38-40 3 story, brick Renaissance Revival (Romano-Tuscan), double house, plain cornice, flat roof, full basement story in rear, colonnaded entrance porch, wrought iron balconies; built 1864 by H. and Z.K. Pease, tobacco merchants.

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Charter Oak Place

8

five

living in them, usually relatives and sometimes partners in the family firm.

In such an upper class neighborhood, it is not surprising to find people of national renown: Gideon Welles, a member of Lincoln's cabinet, retired to Charter Oak Place, although his house is no longer standing (it was on the site of the convent). Richard J. Gatling lived in #27 for years. He invented agricultural machinery as well as the weapon which bears his name and which he manufactured at nearby Colt's Firearms. Although the Gatling gun was a major breakthrough in weapon technology, it saw little wartime service. It was mostly used domestically against Indians and striking workers.¹

For the historian, Charter Oak Place prompts some interesting speculations about residential development. The area was originally a single estate and was offered for sale in 1857. When there was no one interested in maintaining it intact, it was subdivided into house lots and a street was informally laid out. The first residents, as has already been indicated, were from Hartford's business class: wool, flour lumber, furniture and tobacco dealers, lawyers, manufacturers, and insurance agents. Some people were connected with the Colt Armory located nearby: James Kenally (#34-36) was an inspector there, Asa Cook (#20) rented space in the armory and manufactured machinery, as did Gatling. All but one of the families employed servants, usually two or three Irish women. The homes with carriage houses generally employed larger staffs with a coachman. In 1880 there were 20 households listed in the Census. Of these, there were three headed by immigrants, one each from Germany, England and Ireland. Throughout the nineteenth century, the neighborhood showed a surprising degree of stability, with about 80% of the houses occupied by the original owner or heir (in contrast, the city as a whole experienced a 70% turnover each decade). After 1900 the area began to lose its upper class character and by 1920 many of the homes had been converted to rooming houses. It was at this time that the large apartment buildings were erected. Charter Oak Place had become similar to the ethnic working class areas which surrounded it.

Actually, what is unusual is that Charter Oak Place retained its original character as long as it did. The explanation lies in the ideas about the city held by the upper class. At mid-19th century, there were two distinct and somewhat competing patterns of residence among Hartford's merchant-manufacturer elite. The dominant pattern was one of living close to the downtown businesses, but there was a secondary mode, a move to the western area of the city, away from the riverfront, the downtown and the Irish areas. By 1880 the latter pattern was much more apparent: a distinct upper class sector had developed, especially in the Asylum Hill area. This movement was an attempt to express status through residence in a large house in a particular neighborhood. In part, it was anti-urban, idealizing country life.

¹John Ellis, The Social History of the Machine Gun (New York, 1975).

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Charter Oak Place may be seen as a remnant of the earlier attitude which did not reject urban living. This would explain why an upper-class neighborhood could form so close to the busy Main Street and nearby factories; why well-off people lived in duplexes; and why these houses, while large and well-built, lack the ostentation of other Victorian homes. Whether or not this interpretation is correct, these buildings constitute a unique set of evidence for the social historian trying to understand how the 19th-century city functioned.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Charter Oak Place is one of few remaining concentrations of 19th-century domestic architecture in Hartford. Although it is a short street, it is a virtual catalog of Victorian building, offering the observer some half-dozen different styles. The neighborhood has remained residential, despite the deterioration of the buildings, and is a target for local preservation and revitalization efforts. Many of the features which made Charter Oak Place attractive to its first, upper-class residents - proximity to the downtown, physical isolation, pleasant density and scale of building, and the quiet, tree-lined street - may entice people (with resources sufficient to rehabilitate the houses) to again reside in the city.

The questions which are stimulated by the architecture of Charter Oak Place are those which can be asked of all Victorian architecture. Certainly the sampling is representative: Italian villa, Romano-Tuscan Renaissance, Second Empire, Gothic, Queen Anne and the Shingle Style. That diversity was a major facet of 19th-century architecture is readily apparant. Although they are not the most elaborate or 'correct' examples to be found in Connecticut, the houses on Charter Oak Place show the most typical features of each style. Despite the relative restraint in design there is in detail and workmanship a competence which makes the district useful to the student of our architectural heritage.

But is there a unity to it? Certainly the designs are all derivative, drawing ideas from foreign and/or historical sources, but this revivalism was merely the medium for expressing architectural ideas. A more significant unity is that all these styles had to solve the problem of enclosing much more living space, a result of increased comfort and reliance upon domestic servants. Even the most disciplined and confining design, the block-like Renaissance house, was altered to increase space: #38-40 and 34-36 have hidden basement stories in the rear, and #23 has a large ell. The irregular massing of the Italianate, the Baroque scale of the Second Empire, the complex plan and roofline of the Gothic and the carte blanche allowed in the Queen Anne all were ways of increasing interior space without becoming monumental. The use of projecting bays made possible larger and more interesting rooms. Bays are found even when style would seem to preclude them: the Gothic #12 has some with bracketed cornices and #22-24 departs from the Tuscan cube by adding full-height bays on the sides.

Another architectural feature of interest is the number of double houses: all of the Renaissance Revival houses on the east side of the street (and probably two more no longer there) and the Second Empire #15 were built to accomodate two families. This pattern seems somewhat unusual in an age of conspicuous consumption and individualism. Number 38-40 was occupied by the two Pease brothers and their families; they were both tobacco merchants. Business partners also lived next to each other in #15; Charles Robinson and James Smith were partners in the flour business of Charles Northam (#12). Several other houses had more than one family

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Atlas of the City of Hartford. Springfield: L.J. Richards & Co., 1896, 1909.
Atlas of the City of Hartford. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1921.
Atlas of Hartford, City and County. Hartford: Baker and Tilden, 1869.
City Atlas of Hartford, Connecticut. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, 1880.
 Hartford Architecture Conservancy, File on Charter Oak Place.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY c. 10

UTM REFERENCES

<u>DX</u>	<u>1,8</u>	<u>6,9,3</u>	<u>2,5,0</u>	<u>4,6</u>	<u>2,5</u>	<u>4,8,0</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>1,8</u>	<u>6,9,3</u>	<u>5,2,0</u>	<u>4,6</u>	<u>2,5</u>	<u>4,2,0</u>
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING					ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING		
<u>BS</u>	<u>1,8</u>	<u>6,9,3</u>	<u>4,5,0</u>	<u>4,6</u>	<u>2,5</u>	<u>1,6,0</u>	<u>CR</u>	<u>1,8</u>	<u>6,9,3</u>	<u>2,8,0</u>	<u>4,6</u>	<u>2,5</u>	<u>0,6,0</u>	

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The district includes all properties on Charter Oak Place as shown on Hartford Department of Engineering Map #7. Beginning at the western corner of Charter Oak Place and Charter Oak Avenue, the district boundary runs easterly along the latter street line, then southerly along the east property line of 40 and 38 Charter Oak Place. It follows then the property line of 36 Charter Oak Place, running first easterly, then southerly and westerly, until it reaches the east property line of

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Bruce Clouette, Consultant

ORGANIZATION

Connecticut Historical Commission

DATE

July 15, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

59 South Prospect Street

TELEPHONE

(203) 566-3005

CITY OR TOWN

Hartford

STATE

CT

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

John W. Shuman

TITLE

SHPO

DATE

3/21/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

William M. ...

DATE

1-20-78

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

Charles ...

DATE

1-17-78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Hartford City Directory (title varies), 1860-1900.

Hartford, Connecticut. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1885.

U.S. Census Office, Tenth Census of the United States, 1880. Population Schedules for Hartford, National Archives Microfilm 653-78.

The preparer of this form is presently writing a dissertation on 19th century Hartford and drew upon that research.

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Charter Oak Place, Hartford

Corrected acreage of Nominated Property - c. 6.5

Corrected UTM Reference - Verbal Boundary Description

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10

eight

34 Charter Oak Place. It runs south along this line to the southeast corner of the lot, then westerly about 25', then southerly in a straight line so as to follow the rear wall of the church at 63 Governor Street. It then follows the property line of 22-24 Charter Oak Place, running first easterly and then southerly. Next it follows the line of 20 Charter Oak Place easterly, turning south to run parallel with the east wall of the carriage house at a distance of five feet. It then runs westerly along the line of the same lot, southerly along the line of 16 Charter Oak Place and easterly along the line of 14 Charter Oak Place. It runs south along Governor Street, then westerly along the Wyllys Street line. From the southwest corner of 54 Wyllys Street the boundary runs northerly along this property's line, then westerly along the northern boundary of 52 Wyllys Street. From the northwest corner of this lot it runs in a straight line to the northwest corner of 7 Charter Oak Place. The line then runs northerly along the rear of 170 Main Street and then follows the line of 15 Charter Oak Place. It follows the property line of 19 Charter Oak Place a short distance north, then westerly, then northerly along the lines of 19 through 33 Charter Oak Place. It runs easterly along the line of Number 33, then northerly along the line of Number 39 to the starting point.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED	JAN 20 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 9

Charter Oak Place
Oct. 1, 1975 Grand List and Maps of City of Hartford, Department of Engineering

<u>Street No.</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Importance to District</u>
All on Charter Oak Place			
7	St. Peter's Church Corp.	170 Main St., Hartford, CT	Critical
11	St. Peter's Church Corp.		Not critical
15	Irving Greenhut, Jr. for benefit of Katerine F. Greenhut, et. al.	104 No. Beacon St., Hartford, CT	Critical
19	Irving Greenhut	107 No. Beacon St., Hartford, CT	Critical
23	City of Hartford		Critical
27	City of Hartford		Critical
29	Betty Prince and Helen Bernstein	33 Charter Oak Place, Hartford, CT	Critical
31	Betty Prince and Helen Bernstein	33 Charter Oak Place, Hartford, CT	
33	Betty Prince & Helen Bernstein	33 Charter Oak Place	Critical
39	Sylvia Rubin, et. al.	56 Mohawk Drive, West Hartford, CT	Not critical
12	City of Hartford		Critical
14	City of Hartford		Critical
16	City of Hartford		Critical
20	City of Hartford		Critical

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 10

<u>Street No.</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Importance to District</u>
22	City of Hartford		Critical
24	City of Hartford		
34	City of Hartford		Critical
36	City of Hartford		
38	City of Hartford		Critical
40	City of Hartford		

CHARTER OAK PLACE
HARTFORD
HARTFORD COUNTY
CONNECTICUT
BOUNDARY REVISION

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7

DEMOLISHED

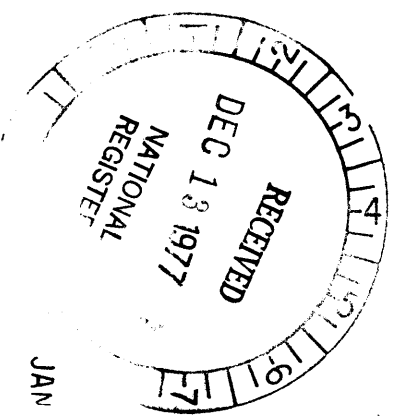
CHARTER

STREET

ORIGINAL BOUNDARY

NEW BOUNDARY

See



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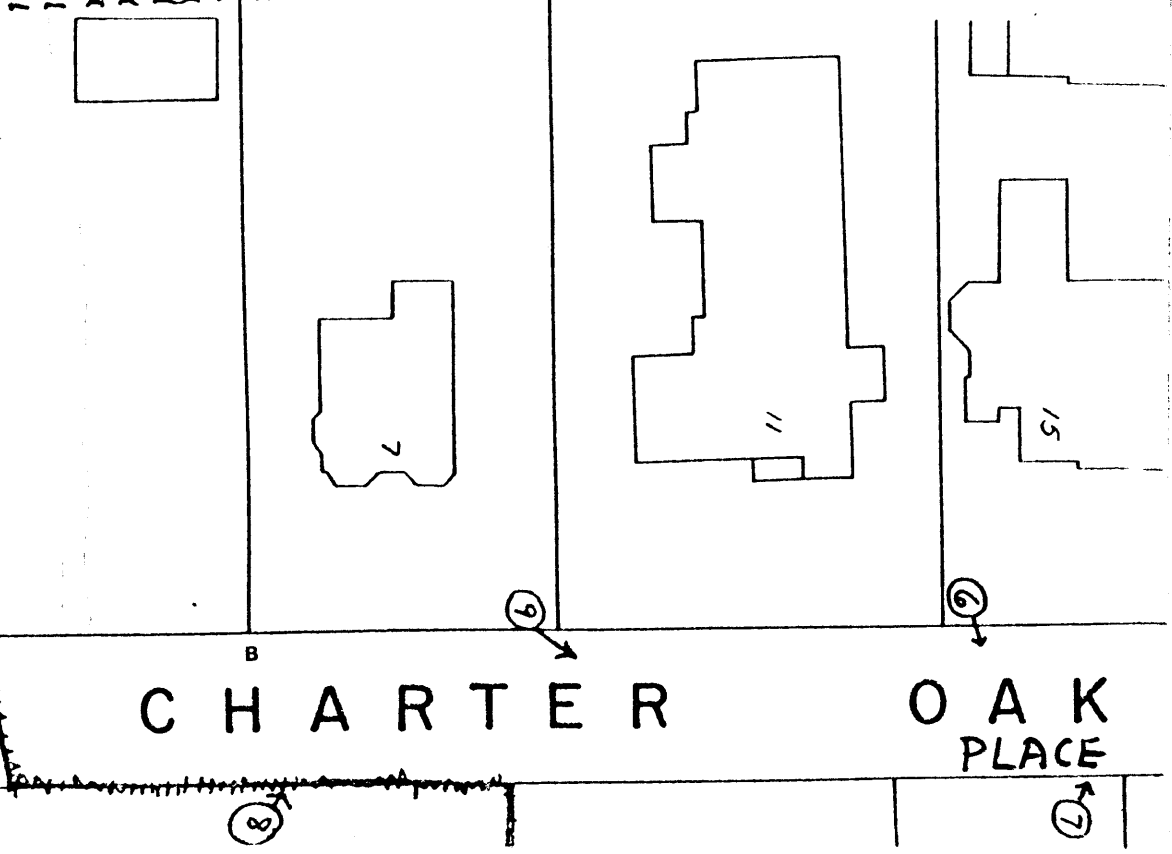
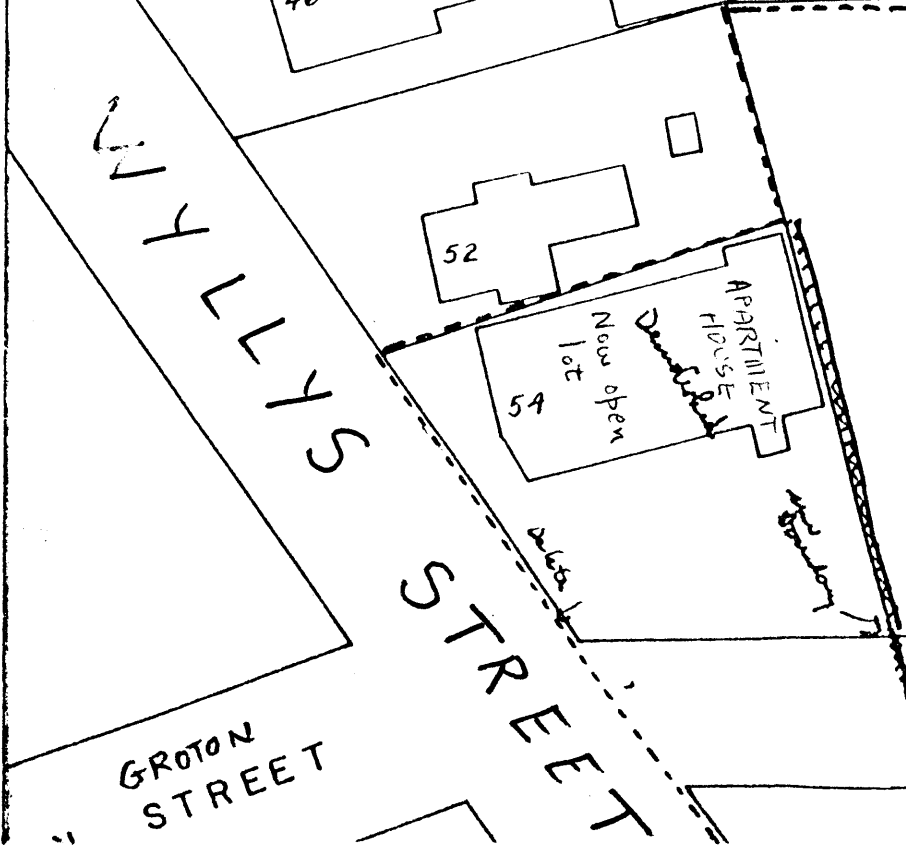
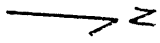
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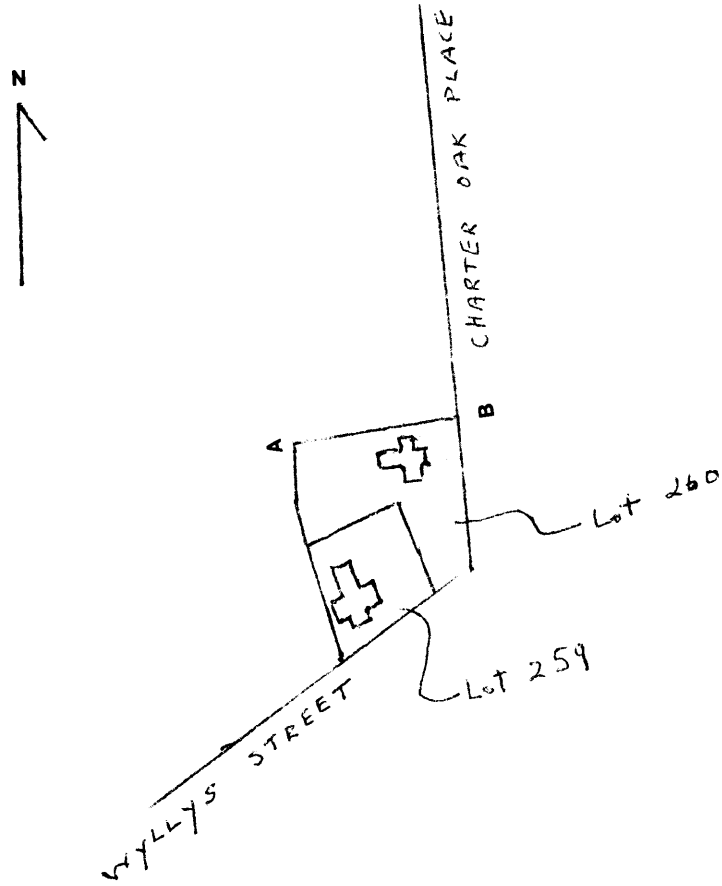
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22 Congress Street Move
Hartford, CT
Map 1 - Congress Street

22 Congress Street Move
Hartford, CT
Map 2 - Charter Oak Place
District Boundary





I hereby certify that this plan and survey
22 Congress Street Move
Hartford, CT
Map 4 - New Corner Lot Lines

PLOT PLAN
Property of
THE DAUGHTERS OF THE HOLY GHOST
OF HARTFORD, INCORPORATED
on
Charter Oak Place
Scale: 1"=60' Jan., 1979

Professional Association of Land Surveyors, Inc

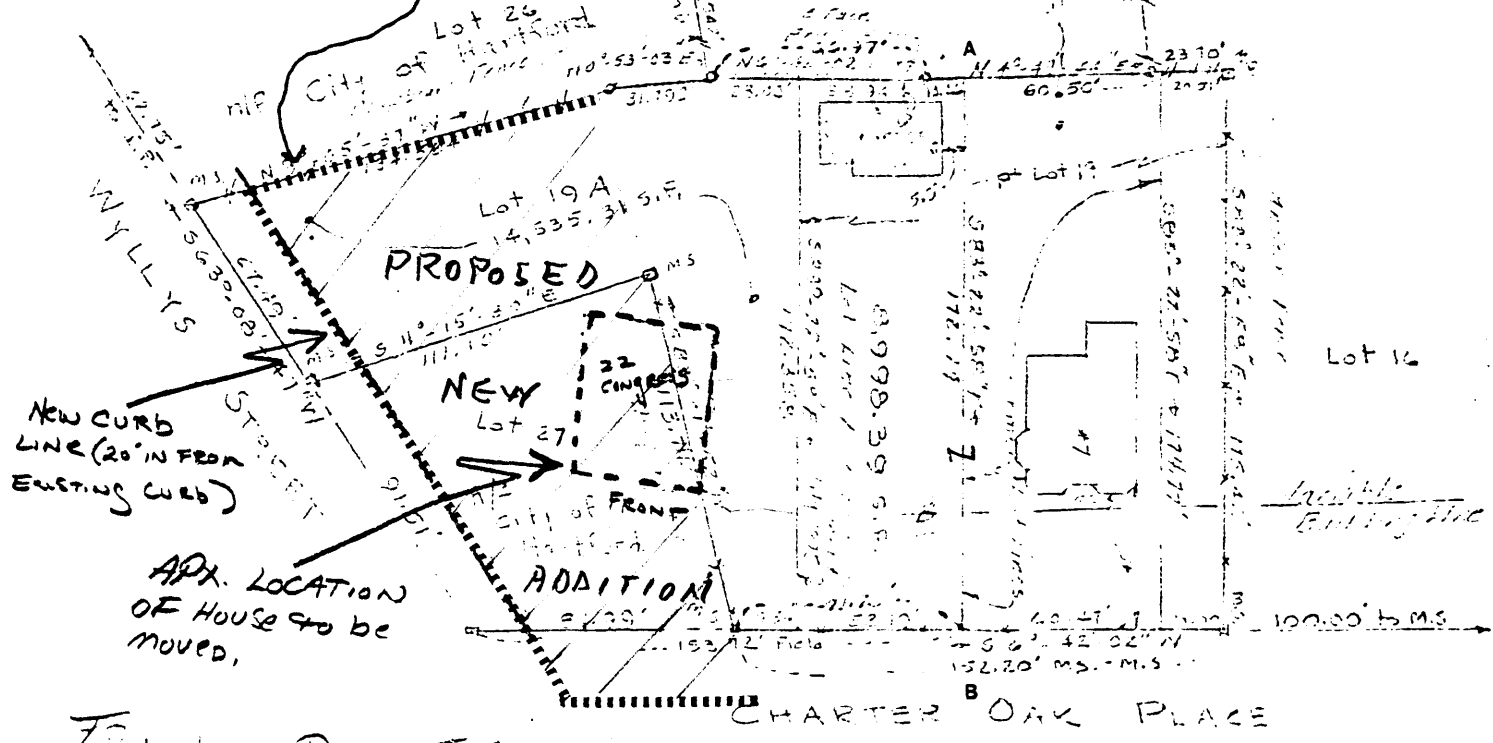
Michael J. Scavuto L.S.



Map Reference:

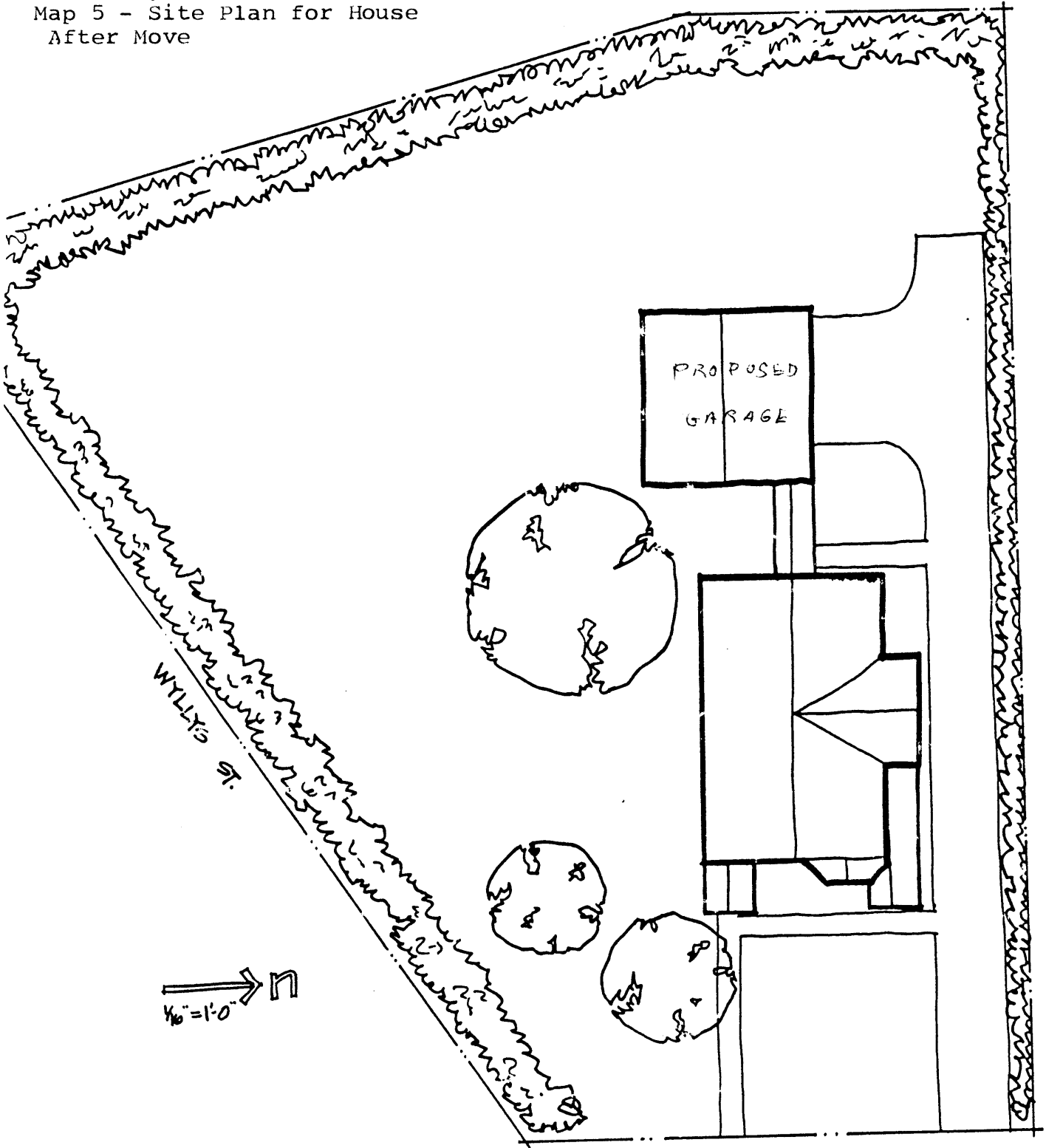
Block 10
Charter Oak - South Green Project
Section - 1 - Corn 1212
Block Bounded by Main St.
Charter Oak Ave, Charter Oak Pl.
Wyllis Street
Scale 1"=40' July 1975
Daybook 010529"

REVISED BOUNDARY



FRANK DONOFRIO

22 Congress Street Move
Hartford, CT
Map 5 - Site Plan for House
After Move



CHARTER OAK PLACE

site plan

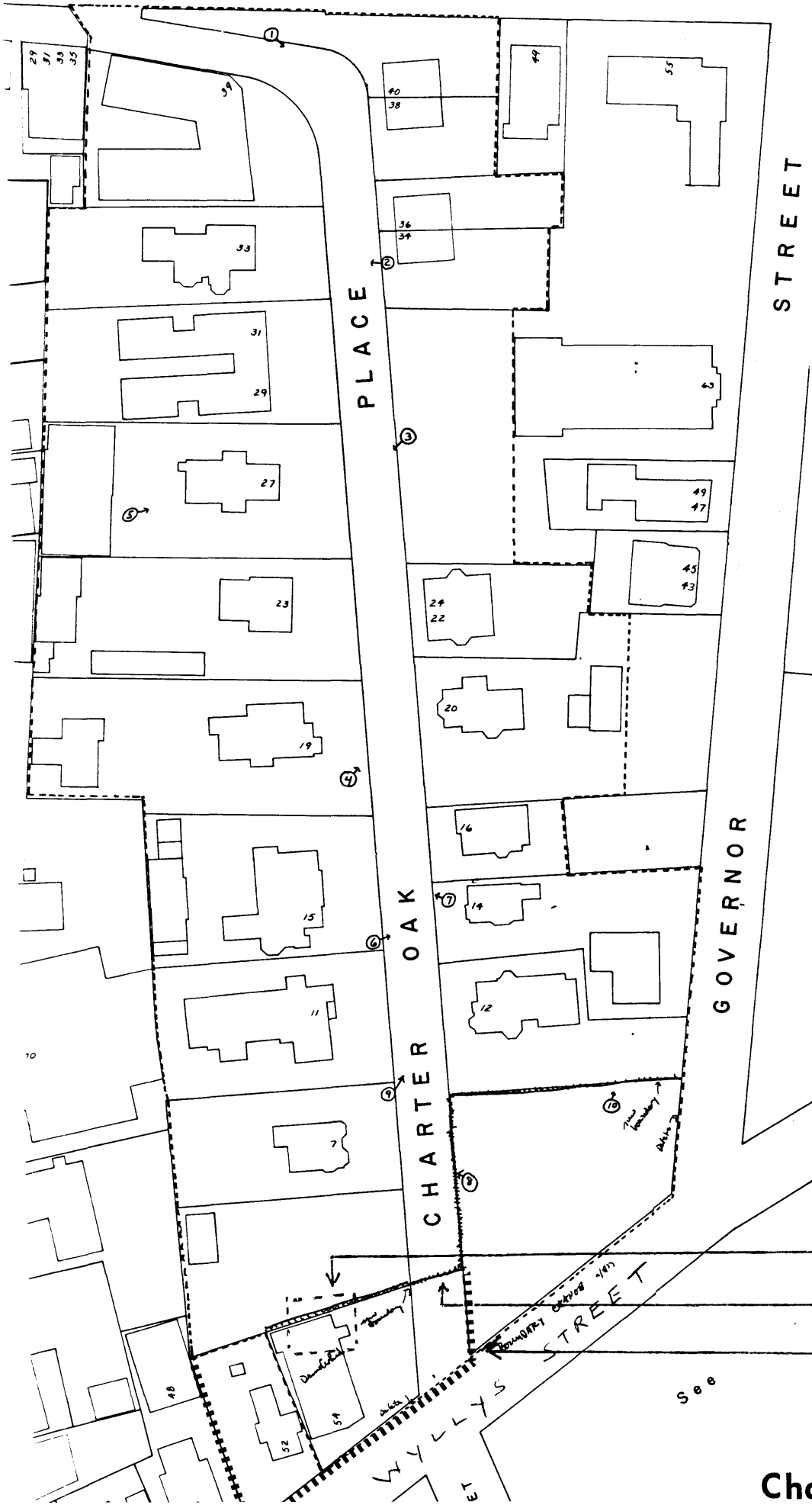
3 Charter Oak Place

GOSHAW ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS

242 W. 27th ST.
NEW YORK NY 10001

212-242-3735

CHARTER OAK AVENUE



Charter Oak Place
National Register
Historic District
Hartford, CT
Map 6 - District
Boundary



1-3 Charter Oak Place

Original boundary

12/80 boundary

See

Cha